

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street**A Quantity of**
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror,
Drawing room suites, Leather covered
sofa, armchairs and chairs, Lady's
desk, Bookcase, Electric ceiling fans
and table lamps, Carpets, Pictures and
Engravings, Brass and Bronze ornaments,
etc., etc.Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror,
teak dining tables and chairs, Dinner
waggon, Glass cabinets, tea tables,
Dinner and Dessert services, Glass and
Cutlery ware,
etc., etc.Double brass mounted iron bedsteads,
teak bedsteads, Teak wardrobes,
Chests of drawers, Dressing table with
bevelled mirror, Marble top washstands,
etc., etc.Also
A few pieces of Blackwood-ware.

And

1 Grand Piano by "John Broadwood
& Son"1 Cottage Piano by "W. Robinson
& Co."

(in fine condition)

1 Remington Typewriter No. 10.

1 Oliver Typewriter No. 5.

And

1 12 Bore Double Barrelled Gun, by
Wilkinson, London, with Leather
case.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Tuesday the 9th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 4, 1919.

on

SATURDAY, September 13, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.at No. 11 Galloway of the Hongkong
Aikowloon Wharf & Galloway Co., Ltd.
West Point.(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR.)
3710 Bags Brown Sugar.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

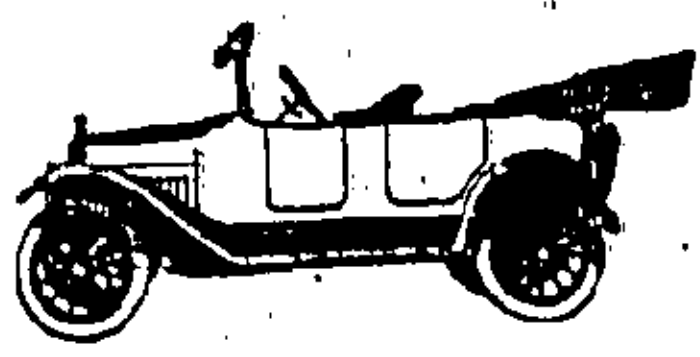
Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.**MUSIC LESSONS.****PROF. DANENBERG** will resume
his Piano Lessons this month.
Hongkong, September 6, 1919**NOTICE.**1. On and after MONDAY 8th Sep-
tember 1919 the issue of permits to
leave the Colony will be discontinued.2. British subjects wishing to leave
Hong Kong must have in their possession
a passport which has been issued within
the last 14 days.3. Foreign subjects wishing to leave
Hong Kong must have in their possession
a valid passport issued by their respec-
tive diplomatic or consular officers.4. Persons arriving in and leaving
Hong Kong by the same steamer will
have their passports examined on board,
both on arrival and departure.5. Persons embarking from Hong
Kong will have their passports examined
on departure. To prevent delay in
sailing, shipping companies should
satisfy themselves that intending
passengers have the necessary passports
in their possession.6. Members of ships crews are allowed
to sign on, without obtaining a permit
from the Captain, Superintendent of
Police.All persons, with certain excep-
tions, who remain in the
Colony for more than 14 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.This penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.**E. D. C. WOLFE,**
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

MEI CHEUNGPHOTOGRAPHER
100, House Street.Take a new style photo in
sepia, colour, tinted from above
studio or ring to 1012.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

INTIMATIONS**METEOR GARAGE**Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Vaux Road
Central.代理 華豐
The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received a large consignment**粉奶牛洲澳****SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,**
Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 17 & 18, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1229 & 2230.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****FRESH MILK.**The value of pure fresh milk as a
perfect diet cannot be overestimated.Without fresh milk children cannot
thrive.The purity and quality of our milk
is guaranteed.Beware of adulterated and impure
milk.**WE ARE****GIVING AWAY FREE****LAST YEAR****SEEDS**

TO MAKE ROOM

FOR

NEW SEASON SEEDS

EXPECTED SOON.

GRACE & CO.,No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620, Hongkong.**JAPANESE MAKERS.**

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER**OHERRY & CO.,**PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.**MASSAGE HALL.****MRS. T. SUGITA****MRS. HAYASHI**4, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.**MUMEYA.**

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a speciality.No. 82, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 224.**"CAPSTAN"**Sold in Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

MAGNUMS

in Airtight Tins of 50.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

**THE CHAMBER OF
SHIPPING.****SUEZ CANAL DUES.**A meeting of the council of the
Chamber of Shipping of the United
Kingdom was held at 23, St. Mary-
axe, E.C.4, Mr. W. J. Noble, vice-
president, in the chair.

U.S.A. REQUESTS FOR MANIFESTS.

It was reported that, according to
information received from the
Foreign Office, United States Consuls
in South American ports have been
instructed to refrain from demanding
manifests of British vessels. The
same instruction would not, however,
appear to have been received at
Honolulu.HIRE OF VESSELS WHILE UNDER-
GOING WAR RISK REPAIRS.With regard to payments to be
made to vessels requisitioned on
T. 99, it was reported that the
Accountant-General of the Ministry
of Shipping had been informed that
the agreed scale recently published
would be inequitable in certain cases.
Accordingly it had been allowed by
the Accountant-General that, al-
though the scale was to have been
of general application, it should not
preclude owners from special treat-
ment in cases of peculiar hardship.

MINIMUM AGENCY CHARGES.

The special committee dealing with
the subject was authorised to con-
sider the proposed revised scale of
minimum agency charges. The
principle of ageing rates generally
was approved, the matter to receive
further consideration at the hands of
the special committee.

WAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

The Chairman expressed the in-
debtedness of the Chamber to the
members of Parliament who had
assisted so ably in securing substan-
tial modifications of the Ways and
Communications Bill.

QUEENSLAND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

A memorandum, setting out the
unfairness of the Queensland Suc-
cession and Probate Duties Amend-
ment Act of 1918, and the difficulties
in the way of applying the measure to
British steamship companies, had,
it was reported, been drawn up and
sent to the Colonial Office. A reply
had been received that the letter and
the memorandum of the Chamber
had been referred to the Governor
of Queensland, and that the Premier
of that State had given his assurance
that the wishes of the Chamber
would be met, pending their con-
sideration, so far as matters of
administration are concerned.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Some discussion took place with
reference to the Wireless Telegraphy
Bill, and more particularly with
regard to the inability of shipowners
to communicate with their ships
when in port. It has been stated that
it was impossible for shipowners
to use their wireless in port becauseof the risk of "jamming." On the
other hand, it is believed that this
might be got over by the adoption
of the continuous wave system. It
was resolved that the Shipowners'
Parliamentary Committee be asked
to take steps to secure that the Bill
should not be put into operation
until owners are permitted to use
their own installations when ships
are in port.

TIME KEEPING AT SEA.

The committee of experts appointed
to deal with this question made a
most exhaustive inquiry, and an of-
ficer of the Board of Trade attended
before the committee to discuss the
matter. The committee resolved
that no sufficient case had been made
out for the proposed Zonal methods
of recording time proposed by the
Admiralty. The recommendation of
the committee was approved.

PANAMA CANAL MEASUREMENTS.

The Panama Canal authorities
were, it was stated, prepared to ex-
clude from gross tonnage measure-
ment all ballast tank spaces which
during the war had been used for
purposes other than the carriage of
water ballast, if in future they would
be used only for water ballast, when
on transit through the canal or
otherwise.

COLLISIONS WITH H.M. SHIPS.

A resolution was adopted to the
effect that a merchant ship which
comes into collision with a warship
should not be placed in a less favour-
able position than she would be in
the event of collision with another
merchant ship.

COMMERCIAL DEGREES.

Some conversation took place with
reference to the commercial degrees
which it is hoped will be granted by
the University of London. A resolu-
tion was adopted to the effect that
the chamber warmly approve of the
scheme, and hope that there will be
a liberal response to the appeal for
funds. At the same time it was
pointed out that many provincial dis-
trict have their own universities, to
which shipowners largely contribute.

RATES ON GOVERNMENT CARGOES.

FREIGHTS AND VOYAGE DIRECTION.
Attention was drawn to the inade-
quacy of Government rates for
homeward cargo from the River
Plate conveyed by British steamers,
having regard to the increase in the
cost of coal since the rates were
fixed, and also to the direction of
trades, which was in many cases
unfair, and involved ships in positive
loss. A small committee was ap-
pointed to deal with the whole ques-
tion.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

A letter, it was reported, had been
addressed to the Suez Canal Com-
pany, urging that the time had come
for a substantial reduction of the
dues charged on vessels passing
through the Suez Canal. These dues
now stand at \$1.50 per net ton, the
last increase of 75c. put in force on
July 1, 1918, having been supple-
mented as from Jan. 1, 1919, by the**CARDS AND DICE IN
A GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT.****F. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WANT THEIR PREMISES
BACK.**Remarks reflecting upon the
administration of a Government
controlled department were made by
Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C., during
the hearing of a case which came
before the War Losses Commission
at Crew House, Mayfair, over which
he presided. The F. and O. Steam
Navigation Company were the
applicants, and they claimed com-
pensation from the Office of Works
for loss alleged to have been sustained
in consequence of retention by the
Ministry of Munitions of the base-
ment of premises in Cockspur-street,
Charing Cross, which the company
purchased in 1917.During the hearing, Mr. A. E.
Wooten, counsel for the company,
called a Mr. Taylor to speak of the
valuation he made of the premises
before the sale, and who, replying to
questions, said he considered the re-
tention of the premises on behalf of
the defendants altogether unnecessary.He had found on visiting the
basement only some electrical ma-
chines, and two or three girls playing
with cards and dice.The President—Then you recom-
mend that, in the view of the com-
mission, some effort should be made
to release these premises?—Witness:
Yes.The President—The evidence
points to the fact that they were
only used for the storage of some
electrical machines, and that there
were those employed there who were
playing with cards and dice—in fact,
wasting Government money. That
is the evidence of a reputable witness,
and I think the matter should be
brought before those directly con-
cerned.withdrawal of the tariff reduction of
25 50c previously enjoyed by vessels
in ballast. With the end of the war,
it was observed, the revenue of the
canal had received a marked stimulus,
each month showing a steady in-
crease in the average tonnage using
the waterway. The prospect was
that the canal receipts would con-
tinue to increase, although the ex-
penses of the canal, such as the cost
of coal, would also increase. The
chamber had repeatedly urged that
the terms of the agreement of 1883,
made between British shipowners
and M. de Lesseps, should be more
rigidly adhered to, but in spite of the
chamber's representations practically
no substantial concession had been
gained.Other matters discussed included
the increased cost, owing to Govern-
ment intervention, of vessels built on
time and time contracts.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LD.**HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 and 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Tel. No. 1939 & 2230We have now a large stock of fresh and superior
Macaroni, Pasta Stars, Egg-noodles, Vermicelli and
all kinds of Soup stuffs, all produced from Flour of
Best Quality, sold at very reasonable prices.Large quantities have been exported to various
important cities in the World.Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders
executed promptly.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South
(opening in the Summer of 1919) China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian
Office premises; Pacific Ocean Service, and the leading
American business concerns.The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant
and instituted motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such
as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary
equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.**J. H. TAGGART, Manager.****THE PEAK HOTEL.**1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL****CENTRAL LOCATION**ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS: Pass-Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.**PALACE HOTEL****KOWLOON.**(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.**CARLTON HOTEL.**

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.****THE ALEXANDRA CAFE**

(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—

THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.**FILLET HADDUCKS.****ICES AND TOED DRINKS.****CAKES AND PASTRIES.**

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

Tel. 909.

Tel. 909.

**BLUE
BIRD****ICE CREAM
PARLOUR**

AND CONFECTIONERS

**CHOCOLATES**
Fruit Sweet Vanilla, Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
Humboldt's Nutella and Borden's
Gallatinia. 50c per lb.
American Chocolate 25c per lb.
Imperial Cocoa 1.00 per lb.
Children's Breakfast Cocoa 50c per lb.**TANG YUK, DINNER**

the late SIKEN TING.

14, D'ARCY STREET.

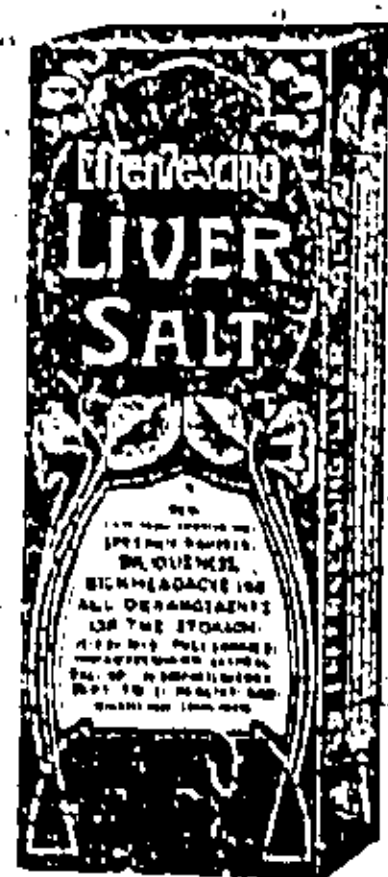
TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS**G. MOUSSEAU,**

15, Morrison Hill Road.

WATSON'S



A SAFE & GENTLE APERIENT
Making a Pleasant, Cooling & Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TEL 16.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW
THIS WEEK.

"ST MARGARET"
JERSEYS
JERSEY SUITS & KILTIES
IN ALL SIZES.

KNITTED COATS
WITH
CAPS & HOODS
TO MATCH.

BIRTH.

TRIDART. — On July 25, at Kuling, to Mrs. J. H. Goldart, of Shanghai, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HONES-BONTALL. — On August 30, at Shanghai, Frank Wither, of London, to Alice Emily Bontall, of London.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1919.

MONEY.

The mystery of currency is probably like the riddle of the Sphinx, which is another Mrs. Arris. Strong men avoid exchange "problems" chiefly because they are so childishly simple that the solutions which present themselves are rejected in the same spirit as Naaman the Leper rejected the Jordan cure. The strong impression has gained ground that because 2+2 is a mathematical formula, 4 comes too easily to be the true sum. The "explanations" offered by experts are generally so involved and jargonous as to confound the confusion. Banking has far less mystery about it than the business of growing potatoes, and its functions are as simple as walking. A bank is as plain as a box because that is all it is eventually.

Some local people seem to be worrying just now over the discovery that our Banks are not handing out Mexican or Hongkong silver coins in exchange for their notes. If the idea gets abroad that the Banks cannot keep their paper promises to pay silver on demand, the demand for silver will increase, and what is called a "run" may occur. It would be panicky and foolish, for no one stopping to think would doubt the absolute solvency of our Banks, and their ability to meet their legal obligations many times over.

It will be necessary to consider first who wants "local currency" or Mexican dollars, and why they want it. You and I—ordinary people—don't want the dollars. We'd rather have the notes, in the ordinary way, as handy to handle and less heavy to carry.

Just now, with silver dear, a dollar is worth more than a dollar. There is more than a dollar's worth of silver in it. If we could melt it down and sell it to the workers for silver, we would make a small profit. But the Government would object to that. That is why it forbids the export of silver coins. Even the silver

coins are only a token devised for convenience in barter, and a shortage of it interferes with and inconveniences the bartering by which we all exist. Fourteen years ago we had too many token coins, and so these paper notes were worth more than the coins. A five dollar note was worth about \$5.20 or more, because the barterers, other things being equal, chose the more convenient tokens. Our coins are "legal tender" but our notes are not. This is an oversight, and permits the lawyers to "wangle" and "shenanigan"; but it should not affect us, the general public, to whom any dollar, metal or paper, is merely a guarantee that we are entitled to so many units' worth of board and lodging, clothes and other commodities.

Owing to a shortage of the smaller tokens (coins with which we exchange our fractional commodity obligation) the people who have them are charging a premium—for a five dollar bill (token of 500 units), they will give us only \$4.85, or 15 units less.

It is a legal question, purely, whether the Banks have the right to charge this fee for suiting our convenience or whim. There could be no question of it if their notes had been legal tender. Ordinary exchange differences (between the money of one country and another) represent the cost of carrying the money from one place to another. The Banks might fairly argue that wages have to be paid for carrying money from one part of Hongkong to another. Anybody who has travelled in inland China knows that the cost of the journey was materially increased by the need to pay wages to the coolies who carried the necessary supply of convenient (but heavy) barter tokens (copper cash instead of actual silver). We should still have been at the expense of paying for the portage of silver, and for the breaking up and weighing of it. If we could have paid in paper promises (like banknotes) it would have been worth our while to pay the banks for the greater convenience so furnished—and as we would have been putting those with whom we exchanged commodity tokens to the trouble of coming to the banks to realize, it is obvious that they would charge us for the trouble and expense of the journey, either by higher prices, or by a "discount" on the banknote. The inland Chinese would give us only 95 units worth of rice for the Bank's promise to pay 100 units of anything, the five per cent representing the cost of safe-keeping, the cost of transporting and transferring from hand to hand.

A man in Hongkong is known to be very rich. In a strong box which can be carried round (at some trouble and expense) and which all men may see, he has a lot of silver. Nor he

nor others can eat silver, so the silver represents only so many units of food. Desiring to exchange 500 units of food for 500 units of (say) shoes, he should take to the shoemaker five hundred units in silver, in the ordinary way, for the shoemaker may have enough actual food on hand, and prefer what we call "credit." Credit is accumulated savings, as well as anticipated production or earnings. The rich man gives him a paper certificate showing that he now owns 500 units of the silver in the box. That is how the bank is like a box. All the rich man's creditors admire the box as well as its contents, because it has defied thieves and is well guarded (by the rich man's servants, who have to be paid), and they know that it is actually, better sometimes to have a paper certificate of their ownership of 55 units in it than to have 100 units in their own possession. But it is more than that. The shoemaker needs a shirt, and gives the tailor so many units in shoes for it. What a convenience to give the tailor a paper certificate transferring part of the units he owns that are in the rich man's box. On his way to the tailor he may be robbed. In any case he would have the fatigue of carrying the silver. For the tailor doesn't need shoes, but accepts units that represent shoes and every other commodity. He can barter them for hymnbooks or carrots.

It doesn't matter if you never get from our banks the Mexican dollars or local currency they have promised to pay on demand, because you don't really want them. What you want are the units, or credit for the units, and any generally recognizable token equivalent for your units will serve your purpose.

But you want your 100 units, and if they try to fob you off with 95, you want to know why. The people who are now grumbling are those who have to pay to four different men 25 units each, and need subsidiary tokens. They need, in fact, small change. It also works this way in trade. The Government itself discouraged the chit system. A man goes into a hotel or a store and buys 20 cents worth, tendering a five-dollar note. The trader gives him \$4.80 change. The trader takes the note to change it, and gets \$4.85 for it. He has thus got five cents for a twenty-cent article and is all his trouble out to boot. It is the government's fault, and not the bank's fault, that there isn't enough small change to go round. The public is paying the premium of five cents, or losing the discount of five units per cent, for a convenience which their corporate representative and agent, the government, ought to provide as a part of the function the public have already paid for.

Subsidiary banknotes would do just as well as subsidiary coins, but there are objections. They mean more work than they are worth to the bank, and they get very dirty and unpleasant to handle for the public.

Some day the world will have a fixed currency unit (as electricians the world over have in ohms and amperes of power) and that, in a sense, what they get when they "fix" the dollar, as at Singapore. It is always worth the same number of English or American or French units, the cost of transferring and safeguarding being fixed approximately to actual cost and not affected as ours is by the supply and demand of the metal which happens to be employed as the medium for the exchange of quantities of units.

What the Government should now do is plain. It should arrange for the immediate issue of a lot more subsidiary tokens, and this so-called depreciation of bank notes (which in no way reflects on the solvency of our banks) would at once disappear. The job is to keep the supply of "change" at the just enough stage, neither too much (as 14 years ago) nor too little as now. The present Ordinance forbidding the export of subsidiary currency came too late. The horse was gone when the stable was locked. We still need the horse.

MEMO OF CARGO.

Shipped per Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. "Dunera" Voy. 350 Sailed 8/9/1919. London—350 B/s. Wastesilk. Gibraltar—13 C/s. Silk p. goods 2 C/s. Silk goods and ivoryware. Marseilles—200 B/s. Wastesilk. Port Said—5 C/s. Silk p. goods. 1 C/s. Silk and ivoryware.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 5.10 p.m. September 8.
Typhoon S.W. of Guam moving W. or W.N.W.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on and it will cure you. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4/11/16d.
The Parsee New Year Day falls on Thursday 11th instant.

Bangkok has declared Hongkong to be released from quarantine.

The s.s. "Kwongtah," (Capt. Stewart) cleared for Canton at 5 a.m., to-day with general cargo.

Major H. S. P. Simon, who was here with the 2nd D.C.L.I. has gone on retired pay on account of age.
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club Championship will be played for on the big course at Fanling in October.

The s.s. "Kiri Maru," (Captain Takata) cleared for Keelung at 5 a.m., to-day with a cargo of 150 tons of matches.

The s.s. "Tonglee," (Captain Iwamoto) arrived from Weihaiwei at 5 p.m., yesterday with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Teau," (Capt. Scott) arrived from Canton at 6.45 a.m., to-day with 75 tons of general cargo for Shanghai.

The s.s. "Kwonglee," (Capt. Sangster) cleared for Shanghai at 8 p.m., yesterday with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Teau," (Capt. Scott) cleared for Shanghai at 4 p.m., to-day with general cargo from Hongkong and Canton.

A derelict junk was reported as being in Lat. 18° 15' N., Long. 111° 49' E. on August 30, forming a danger to navigation.

The s.s. "Shimcheong," (Capt. Cordova) arrived from K. C. Wan at 5.15 p.m., yesterday with 100 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Wasun," (Capt. Summerville) arrived from K. C. Wan at 1.30 p.m., yesterday with 90 tons of general cargo for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Telemachus," (Capt. Bentley) cleared for Saigon at 2 a.m., to-day with 1,300 tons of general cargo and 6 European passengers.

The s.s. "Chipping," (Capt. Matthews) cleared for Tientsin via Chefoo at noon to-day with 2,100 tons of general cargo and 2 European passengers.

The s.s. "Taming," (Capt. Barkus) cleared for Manila and Iloilo at 3 p.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of general cargo and 6 European passengers.

The s.s. "Kanchow," (Capt. Cowan) cleared for Bangkok via Swatow at 11.20 a.m., to-day with 600 tons of general cargo and 7 European passengers.

There will be a competition on the Fanling Golf Course for a silver cup, presented by "A Grateful Temporary Member," early in October, 18 holes under handicap against Bogey.

The s.s. "Yuensang," (Capt. Kennedy) arrived from Manila at 10.30 a.m. yesterday with 1170 tons of general cargo and sugar. She also brought two European passengers and 20 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Chuenon," (Captain Jorge) arrived from Hoihow yesterday afternoon with 1,395 packages of general cargo, 200 pigs and 21 bullocks for Hongkong. She also brought one bag of mails.

The s.s. "Benrinnes," (Captain McConquodale) arrived from Middleborough via Singapore at 8 a.m., to-day with 600 tons of general cargo for Hongkong. She also brought 3 European passengers and 30 bags of mails.

Bl. Lt.-Col. R. D. Crawford, D.S.O., R.G.A., who was well-known here when a Captain with the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A., and who married Miss Tomes, has been gazetted to 2nd grade General Staff Officer.

The s.s. "Burma Maru," (Capt. Imai) arrived from Yokohama via Moji at 6 a.m., to-day with 5,871 tons of through general cargo and 955 tons of porcelain, oak and cotton goods and 19 bags of mails for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Hok Canton," (Capt. Sparke) arrived from K. C. Wan at noon yesterday with 350 tons of general cargo and cattle. She reports that on the voyage to K. C. Wan, when between Tien Pak and her destination, she passed two dead bodies (both females) and several lots of junk wreckage.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Garwood, D.S.O., R.G.A., has relinquished his appointment as 2nd Grade General Staff Officer, to become Asst. Q. M. General on the Adjutant General and Q. M. General's Staff. Colonel Garwood has served twice in Hongkong, being well-known while Adjutant Royal Artillery here.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The s.s. "Alcorne," (Capt. Leunghing) cleared for Pakhoi via Hoihow at 5.30 a.m. to-day with 100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kaiping," (Capt. Pannier) cleared for Haiphong via Pakhoi at 6 a.m. to-day with 250 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kiri Maru," (Capt. Takata) arrived from Keelung at 9.20 a.m., yesterday with 1,100 tons of coal for Hongkong.

The s.s. "Hoku Maru," (Capt. Tjich) which arrived from Keelung at 4 p.m., yesterday, brought 1,100 tons of coal and 3 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Haitan," (Capt. Stewart) cleared for Foochow via Swatow at 3 p.m., to-day with 1,700 tons of general cargo and 3 European passengers.

Dr. G. Duncan Whyte of the English Presbyterian Mission of Swatow is at present spending a well-earned holiday. He is staying with Dr. Aubrey.

Mr. and Mrs. V. de Mattos and child are leaving by the "Korea Maru" to-morrow. He will be remembered as former *pro tem* Governor of Macao.

The s.s. "Korea Maru," (Capt. Ota) which cleared this morning, is due to sail for San Francisco via Nagasaki at noon to-morrow with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hoku Maru," (Capt. Suzuki) arrived from Zamarang via Balikpapan at 1.50 p.m., yesterday with 4,805 tons of sugar and general cargo and 4 bags of mails for Hongkong.

Mr. Edwards, of 34B Nathan Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police that during the past five or six days he has lost a pair of gold earrings and a gold finger-ring, to the value of \$160.

I went into the British Army believing that if you want peace, you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare thoroughly and efficiently for war, you get war.—General Sir F. Maurice.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$15,480 or \$119 less than last year. The aggregate receipts for 36 weeks were \$529,470, or \$36,100 more than in the corresponding period of 1918.

Last week's communicable disease was six cases of cholera (five fatal) nine of enteric (five fatal) and 112 of gastro-enteritis (83 fatal). In the subsequent 48 hours we had enteric (one American) and gastro-enteritis 15 cases (nine fatal).

The Committee and members of the C.R.C. will be "at Home" on Saturday (Sept. 13) from 4 p.m., when the tennis and cricket prizes will be distributed. A tennis match has been arranged between the C.R.C. and league players from the rest of the League.

The death is announced from Lucknow of Arthur William Ward, Professor of Physics at Canning College, Lucknow, since 1889. He was born in 1858, and was educated at Liverpool College, Liverpool Institute, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He worked in the Cavendish Laboratory in 1883-4. Professor Ward wrote many articles in the Indian Press on educational questions.

In the International Court, Bangkok, on August 29, Mr. Thian Dew gave evidence for plaintiffs in the case brought by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., against Phra Anuvattana Rajanyom for a sum of over one million ticals in connection with a charter. The rest of the evidence for plaintiffs will be taken in Hongkong, and they have been allowed ten days in which to frame their questions.

While motoring along Taipō Road in the direction of Taiipo on Sunday, a party of holiday makers met with a mishap near the Taipō Hill. It was almost at the same spot where Mr. and Mrs. McKay's car fell over a precipice, when Lieut. Sykes, R.G.A., had both his legs fractured. On Sunday, while the car was making a rather nasty corner, one of the back wheels gave way. The chauffeur stopped at once. The occupants of the car were removed to Shatin in a car occupied by the Hon. C. McE. Messer, Commander Beckwith and another gentleman who were travelling in the same direction.

The desire of Sir Rabindranath Tagore to relinquish his knighthood as a protest against the methods of quelling the Punjab disturbances is not likely to be gratified. There is apparently no machinery for divesting repentant knights of their honours, and a baronet may be as bold and as bad as he pleases without fear of consequences to his style and title. Sir Rabindranath's request, indeed, is believed to be without precedent; though one remembers a valiant effort by a few politicians to remain in the Commons when, in the course of nature, they were due to ascend to the other House.

CANTON NOTES.

WONG YAP TONG MEETS OPPOSITION.

Wong Yap Tong, the Chief peace delegate of the North, now finds his appointment strongly and repeatedly opposed by Ng Pui Fui, the Commander of the Northern troops on the Hunan front.

Also he finds very little, if any, favour in the South. The administrative Directors of the Canton Military Government, headed by "Sham Chuen Hsun, have just sent a telegram to the President and the Premier pointing out that Wong Yap Tong's history and present position render him unfit for the post and requesting them to make another nomination. Wong's departure for the Shanghai Peace Conference is said to have been further postponed.

The Kwongtung Tramway Company has got a site directly opposite the Canton-Kowloon railway station for its power house and offices, and expects to start building before the end of the year. The land, which is government property, is at present used for gendarmerie headquarters.

T. S. Canton students are sometimes too enthusiastic in their proceedings to help the anti-Japanese boycott. A number of them saw some cases going into the Sincere Company's place and wanted them opened then and there to satisfy them that they did not contain Japanese goods. Business cannot be done that way, and the students were snubbed. Now they are angry. Messrs. Lo Chilin, Huang Wei-chuan and others have recently organized the Tai Kwong Glass Factory at No. 16, Nga Yiu Street, and some white and coloured glass plates as well as different other kinds of articles have been turned out as samples. They will raise a sum of \$10,000 to develop the enterprise. White sand from Kotong District is used as raw material for the purpose.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

EIGHTH YEAR INTERNAL LOAN.

SHANGHAI, September 8. The President has issued a mandate stating that the Eighth Year Internal Loan amounts to \$2,000,000. The first subscription list is for \$50,000,000.

A HUNDRED SUBMARINES FOR CHINA.

The Naval Board has given an order for 100 submarines from Italy, at a cost of 30,000,000 francs.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Wong Yap-tong, the chief delegate for the North, gave a reception to the representatives of the Chinese and Foreign Press. In a speech, he said that he would do his best to remove the misunderstandings between the North and the South.

Wong will not start for Shanghai on September 12, as first stated, as a telegram has been received from Canton refusing to recognise him as Chief delegate.

THE OLD CANTON PARLIAMENT.

About 50 members of the old Parliament have left Tientsin, and are on their way to Canton.—*Commercial News.*

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British.	Japanese.
Jason	Kairui Maru
Yuensang	Kokuto Maru
Hok Canton	Burma Maru
Wasun	Hoten Maru
Benrinnes	Unnan Maru
Arratoon Apar	Korea Maru
Haitan	Anyo Maru
Chipping	Tango Maru
Namsang	Cheian Maru
Chinhua	Nankai Maru
Taming	Uio Maru
Changchow	Taiwan Maru
Kanchow	Masayoshi Maru
Haiyang	
Hermelin	
Laisang	
Telemachus	Shun Cheong
Phranang	Chuen Ori
Taisang	Tonglee
British Isles	Mo Hon
Phumpenh	Kwai Wah
Volute	Shin Yue
Cornelia	Hui Hai
	Wing Hang
	Chefoo
Norwegian.	Dutch.
Hero	Ajax
	Linburg
American.	French.
China	Hanoi
Venezuela	
Brooklyn	
Tancerville	
General Alava	

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn case of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONEY AND BANK NOTES.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Dear Sir,—One of the outstanding matters in this Colony at the present time is undoubtedly the fact that it is impossible to obtain from the premier bank in the Colony legal tender in exchange for its notes, and owing to this fact and because of the present rate of exchange of Hongkong on all other places is unduly depressed having regard to the current price of silver the notes of the bank in question are at a discount in the market compared with the silver currency such notes promise to pay.

Owing to the above combination of circumstances the average individual who receives payment of comparatively large amounts in notes of the bank in question, and has to convert these notes into silver dollars or subsidiary coins in order to make small payments finds that he must pay \$3 odd per cent in order to obtain in silver the face value of the notes.

It seems to me the one and only solution to this problem is that so long as the exchange rate is so unduly depressed it is for the community as a whole to refuse such notes (which are not and never have been legal tender in the Colony) at their face value, and only to accept them at their market value compared with the legal currency of the Colony which is now and has been ever since the Orders in Council were promulgated, silver of a weight and fineness laid down in the Orders of the Privy Council of the Imperial Government both made on the 2nd February 1895 and which are set out in the third volume of the Ordinances of Hongkong at pages 25 and 26.

Yours faithfully,
BLAXTON.
9th September, 1919.

BALAAM'S ASS.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

SIR,—Considering that asses have been speaking so often and for so many years—apparently with the concurrence of the Almighty—why all this fuss about Balaam's?

Yours Enquiringly,
READER.

REVIEW.

The "Marine Oil Engine Handbook"—Temp Press, Ltd., 7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C. 1, 2s. 9d.

The fifth edition of the "Marine Oil Engine Handbook" has just been published. This work, which in its previous editions is known to large numbers of users of motor craft of all types, has been thoroughly revised and new matter added, whilst many new illustrations have been included, so that the Handbook is now thoroughly representative of modern practice in marine motors of every class. A chapter on outboard motors is included. A Hongkong engineer tells us it is a greatly improved and much more useful book.

For those who are not conversant with the scope of this book, it may be mentioned that among the many matters dealt with are vaporization, ignition, cooling, lubrication, silencing and starting for marine motors, transmission and reversing systems, care of machinery, heavy oil engines, paraffin-petrol engines, outboard motors, types of commercial motor craft, motor winches and Diesel engines, whilst there is a chapter on the screw propeller, and another on the power and speed of fishing vessels.

Practically all the modern types of marine motor are described in detail, and the Handbook will be found of great value to every user of motor craft, whether it be a large commercial craft or a small pleasure boat.

Owing to the present high cost of new marine motors and the difficulty of obtaining them, many boat owners have had to content themselves with second-hand engines, and for the benefit of such descriptive matter relative to old models has been largely retained, although they are not now manufactured.

CHOLERA IN FOOCHEW.

During the last month there were over 1,500 fatal cases of cholera in Foochow in spite of the application of stringent preventive measures. All the food on the street stalls and in the shops is examined every day, sick persons are isolated, temporary hospitals have been established in the suburbs of the city and medicine has been given gratis for the use of the sick. The bodies of victims are carefully buried, and the families of the sick are isolated as well as the sick themselves. Large sums have been spent in preventive measures, administrative funds having been drawn for the purpose.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets, when bilious or constipated. You are sure to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

FATHER AND SON.

The elder and the younger Bert occupied the end house in Mafeking Road. For the first few years after its construction Mafeking Road had seemed to be undecided whether it would tend, in the social sense, to rise or to fall. After the coming of the elder and the younger Bert (though this was doubtless a coincidence) something forced a decision. Mafeking Road fell, and fell rapidly. From drowsiness it degenerated into frivolousness. A sleek off-lence appeared, with yellow glazed tiles, and an ungrammatical notice-board: "No Beer to be drunk on the Premises Nor on the Public Highway." And there came one of those amusements, amusements where you put a penny in the slot and observed the execution of Crippen (it was in the days of that popular murder).

Every Sunday the younger Bert and his father left the vicinity of Mafeking Road and allowed a train or a tram or an omnibus to carry them into foreign lands. There were wonderful excursions, fought always with rich romances, and it was with them that the education of the younger Bert grew up. For he would be asking questions and over the elder Bert would be answering and explaining and illustrating out of the store of his experience. For the elder Bert was what he himself termed "a thinking man." "Then you're a thinking man," he would say, in response to his son's inquiry, "is for thinking. That's not them words is for. The thinking hips running along them wires." Cautiously, when the train comes along, the younger Bert would look at the pole and the wheels and the rails.

The younger Bert worshipped his father. Compared with his father his mother was nothing, a domestic functionary who prepared meals and shooed unceremoniously. But his father was tremendous, a sublime being with whom Bert by some genetic miracle was on terms of intimate intimacy. Once on Sunday evening when they were returning by train a man jabbed Bert in the eye with his elbow. Bert's father swore at him, the man swore back, and a lively quarrel flared up. But Bert himself was frightened, terrified, surrounded at the ludicrous bluntness of the man who dared to oppose his father. In the third year of the war Bert's father was overruled to fight. Bert was knocked in the arm of the domestic functionary. She devoted to Mafeking Road its general: "There ain't no doing nothing, my son, not a farver's way." He hung on the backs of trucks and motor-lorries. He played in that, seriously exciting and extremely perilous game of "lost letters." Also he was one of the pioneers in a revived pastime that has taken the East End of London by storm. His sport is a beautiful simplicity. You construct a ridge of stones and mud (known as a "gravel") across the pavement. Then to every passer-by you say (as Bert used to say): "Remember the gutter, sir." Give a penny for the gutter, sir.

Once Bert got as much as sevenpence for this in one night.

Through the long years of war, the clamorous night of air-raiding, and that dull grey Monday morning when the sirens told that the war was over, Bert shared with Mafeking Road its sorrow and grief and finally its proud deliverance of joy. And the three came when his mother's admonitions were always combined with the threat: "Yer father's coming home in a bit, will you tell him we're done."

The father did come home, miraculously without hurt, after two years of fighting. Still "a thinking man," he had thought about things more seriously perhaps than ever before. For example, he had thought about war, and had concluded that for the most part unprofitable.

"Of course," he remarked, to which in Mafeking Road was gathered round the gate of the end house, "we're right an' the Germans is wrong. In a general kind of way, I mean. . . . On'y some-how there don't seem no sort of sense in goin' bin 'uppin' for the last five years. . . . Well I mean ter say, it didn't ever to 'ave took place at all. There ought 'ave bin some other way. I'm a thinking man, I am, an' I bin thinkin' er'bout all this war business. . . . That League of Nations, I think. Seems to me worth a trial."

But this is by the by. Chiefly he had been thinking about Bert.

Bert's mother told him of the misadventures of Bert. He smiled. "Of course," he said, judiciously, "these last few years ain't bin much of a time for the kiddies. Bert, I think. E ain't known 'trotty wotter do wiv 'imself. That's wot's bin the matter wiv 'im. His mind sh'd 'ad room to expand, in a manner o' speakin'."

Consequently, he runs a bit wild like. . . . See?

And at the elementary infant school, Bert's class was asked to write down the name of any great man who had helped to win the war. And Bert, with staggering simplicity, wrote "My daddy."

UNIVERSITY OF HONG-KONG.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following additional candidates have been recommended for Distinction, subject to the approval of the Senate:

SENIOR LOCAL BOYS.
John Linton, Diocesan Boys' School, Biblical Knowledge.
SENIOR LOCAL GIRLS.
Yuen Kuen Sun, Belkiss Public School, English and Geography.
Marjorie Anna Garrod, Italian Convent School, English.
Wong Sui Tsun, Belkiss Public School, Needlework.
Maria Augusta Dos Remedios, Italian Convent School, Bookkeeping.

SENIOR LOCAL BOYS.
Ng Sai Lam, St. Stephen's Girls' School, Biblical Knowledge.
Emmie Saung, Belkiss Public School, Needlework.

SENIOR LOCAL GIRLS.
Dorothy Rowland, Italian Convent School, Biblical Knowledge.
Tsing Chiu Yee, Italian Convent School, Needlework.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce Scholarship has been awarded, subject to the approval of the Senate, to Charles F. Gower Jackson, Diocesan Boys' School, on the nomination of William Howard, of the same school, to whom it was previously awarded.

The following candidates have failed in Mathematics, but have been awarded Senior Local Certificates, subject to the approval of the Senate:

Agapito Del Rosario Y. A. Santos, St. Joseph's College.
Anthony Ng, St. Joseph's College.
Francis V. Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.
John Linton, Diocesan Boys' School.
Philip Brooks, Ramsey-Taylor, Diocesan Boys' School.
Chan Chan Lun, Diocesan Boys' School.

The following is a supplementary list of candidates who have passed the Junior Local Examination subject to the approval of the Senate:

Li Shu K. St. Paul's College.
Ting Tai Yim, St. Paul's College.
Cheung Shu Fan, St. Paul's College.

See Leung, St. Paul's College.
Richard Lee, Diocesan Boys' School.
Joseph Lau Kuan Wing, St. Joseph's College.
Jal Pestonjee Cooper, St. Joseph's College.
Andrew The Tak On, St. Joseph's College.
Joseph Chan Kwok Leung, St. Joseph's College.
Tung Kue Shun, St. Stephen's College.
Wong Boon Hin, St. Stephen's College.
Yan Chai Tuen, Macao English College.
Tang Hin Ship, Macao English College.

A WOMAN AMMUNITION SMUGGLER.

A Chinese woman walked in a hurry along Spring Garden Lane. She was carrying a wooden box, covered over by a Japanese handkerchief bearing the name of a Japanese restaurant in Queen's Road. A constable met the woman and questioned her as to the contents of the box. There was nothing in it, she said. The constable, however, insisted on searching the box and found 500 rounds of ammunition. The Police believed that the woman was acting as a runner to some smugglers, not Chinese. When asked to point out the man who gave her the parcel, the woman was unable to do so.

Mr. Lindsay, at the Court this morning, fined defendant \$200.

Some day, no doubt, Foch and Haig will obtain a more equitable focus in Bert's mind. . . . But there is a sense in which his answer will always be marvellously right.

YOU ARE SURE TO BE PLEASED.

COME TO-NIGHT TO THE VICTORIA

AND SEE PEARL WHITE IN HER DARING ESCAPADES IN

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

(EPISODES THREE & FOUR) AND ALSO HEAR THE BAND

PERFORMING MUSIC FROM THE "KORRA MARU."

THE UNDERIGNED have received instructions from Mr. LAH VEN KEE to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 17th & 18th September, 1919,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

from the Sung to Towkong Dynasties.

Comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and white vases, plates, bowls, flower pots, incense burners, figures, porcelain plaques, red lacquered vases, famille rose screens, very fine crystal vase and agate ornaments, snuff bottles, jade ornaments, old bronzes etc. etc. etc.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

A Chinese servant-boy summoned Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Jr. failing to pay him \$11 due as wages.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, appearing for Mr. Sassoon, stated that his client was willing to pay the boy \$6 which was the proper amount due him. His client had given the man \$5 as the allowance and lent him a further \$5. The man had been employed by Mr. Sassoon for a number of years and was dismissed for repeated insubordination and absence from duty.

Mr. Lindsay made an order to pay the boy \$6.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A CARGO-BEAT.

The master of cargo-beat No. 71007, of 240 picul capacity, reports that while his boat was lying off Miao Bay on Saturday afternoon six men, armed with revolvers and rifles, attacked the junk and stole a quantity of rice valued at \$482.06.

THE ARMED MEN ON MORRISON HILL.

Two of the three armed men arrested on Morrison Hill were sentenced to three months' hard labour each at the Magistrate's Court this morning. One man was armed with a revolver and the other with a dagger. The man with the dagger said he carried the weapon for protection. The third man was discharged as there was no evidence against him.

THE ARMED ROBBERY IN A RESTAURANT.

A Chinese arrested in connection with the armed robbery in a Chinese restaurant was brought before Magistrate Smith this morning. When he was arrested by the Police he was wearing a suit of clothes which had been stolen from the restaurant and was also flush with cash. The case has been remanded for a week.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

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ALSO

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW REDWOOD WARE.

N.B.—The undersigned will give one week guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Tuesday, the 16th inst. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

NAVAL UNITS AT HAMBURG.

BERLIN, Sept. 7. The British cruiser Coventry, the destroyer Summe, and an American cruiser have arrived at Hamburg.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

PARIS, Sept. 7. The Austrian treaty will be signed on September 10 at Saint Germain.

SILVER.

LONDON, Sept. 8. Silver is quoted 60 3/4—58g. The market is quiet.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY,

September 12, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. including:—

Nursery Furniture and Perambulators, Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale, And Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms: Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st December, 2nd floor, No. 34, Queen's Road Central. Apply YEE SANG FAT Co. Telephone No. 1355.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

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ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

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ON

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the 17th & 18th September, 1919,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE HONGKONG.

WINTER Term and School Year commence MONDAY, September 15th.

CANDIDATES for Admission should attend in the COLLEGE HALL on SATURDAY, September 13th, at 9 a.m.

COPIES of Prospectus may be obtained upon Application to THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, September 8, 1919.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP will be played for on the big COURSE AT FAHLING IN OCTOBER.

There will be a competition for a SILVER CUP presented by "A Grateful Temporary Member" early in October. 18 holes under handicap against Bogey, at Fahling. Further particulars later.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 24th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the Old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the proposed extraordinary resolution will be proposed.

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of September 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

THURSDAY, September 11, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 25 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(For Account of the Concerned), 200 cases Cassia, 18 boxes Gunnies (more or less damaged by sea-water) stored in the above godown.

And 515 Bolls Gunny Cloth 2 boxes Gunnies (more or less damaged by sea-water) stored in No. 17 godown.

Also at 11.15 at No. 31 Godown 5 cases Window Glass.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 9, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENINNES"

From MIDDLESEX, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where "and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognized.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING.

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

HAND MADE

HATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN

SOFT FELTS AND TERAIS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

A 5973 {MY SINE One step
THE MAN BEHIND THE HAMMER

A 6056 {FORGET ME NOT Waltz
THE MAGIC OF YOUR EYES

6044 {I'LL THINK OF YOU Fox-trot
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"KAWA"	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	15th October	24th October
"KAWA"	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	15th October	24th October

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"SILWARA"	7th October	25th October

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"KAWA"	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.	24th October

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ALASKA MARU Friday, 26th September.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 30th September.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 4th October.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 8th October.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 12th October.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 16th October.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 20th October.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 24th October.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 28th October.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 1st November.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 5th November.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 9th November.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 13th November.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 17th November.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 21st November.

ALASKA MARU Monday, 25th November.

ALASKA MARU Friday, 29th November.

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FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YONGHONG	Sept. 10, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHI YU	Sept. 11, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Sept. 11, at 2 p.m.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	SAILING	TO SAIL
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 12, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, Sept. 13, Daylight.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.
KOBE	CHAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, at 5 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m.

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Monteagle	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
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Empress of Asia	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Japan	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Monteagle	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER

*Due to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "Empress of
Russia," 11th September will not call at Shanghai.

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BESS & CO., CANTON.IRONY OF PEACE PARADE
IN DUBLIN.VICEROY TAKES THE SALUTE
IN COLLEGE GREEN.

The belated journalist passing through College Green on July 19, as the ivory light of moon and dawn made visionary the colonnades and balustrades of Grattan's old Parliament House, caught glimpses of steel-helmeted guards peering from the roof, through the widened gaps of the pillars where the machine-guns are planted. In those moments of anxiety that trouble the peace which victory has brought to Ireland, a bayonet on the shoulder of a young conscript, seated on the stands within the College railings, cheek by jowl with the meditative effigy of Edmund Burke, suggested a turning back of old Time and the triumph of the philosophy of steel-hatted Ironside over that missionary of Colonial liberty. The decorations and preparations for Victory Day in Dublin were being carefully guarded during the vigil.

This note of official preparedness for all eventualities of the day was a symbol of the anxiety felt by many sections of the public lest the parade might not pass without unwelcome incident. The decision of Lord French's advisers that the salute should be taken on the steps of the old House in College Green, and that the Viceroy should surround himself with the political chiefs of the present Executive was challenging. Upon the decision being announced the Nationalist Veterans' Association, which the remnants of the 30,000 National Volunteers that formed the Irish divisions have formed, returned their invitation to participate in the pageant. The Discharged Soldiers' and Sailors' Federation followed suit. A disagreeable incident on Friday afternoon, when French of Ypres was booed by a crowd of demobilised men on leaving the rooms of the Comrades of the Great War, intensified the feeling of anxiety. Fortunately none of the forebodings has been fulfilled. All the proceedings of the pageant in the forenoon went through with gratifying smoothness.

The procession proper was wisely confined to the two or three furlongs of street that stretches from Christ Church Cathedral to the College gates. The banks and insurance offices, the College, and the big mercantile houses were gay with bunting, and the bare flagstaff over the City Hall was scarcely noticed, while the baldness of the indifferent side streets escaped observation; and if the first fine careless rapture of Armistice Day had evaporated during the performances staged in Paris, there are enough admirers of the old diplomacy and the policies left, even in Dublin, to fill Dame Street and College Green.

Lord French had a cordial reception on his arrival at 11.30, though the cheers died down when the black-coated, top-hatted figure of Mr. Ian Macpherson appeared beside the Field Marshal on the dais. The child passed, however, as the 3,000 disembodied representatives of the old Irish regiments and the new left off the procession. Irish regiments, it is true, are no longer regarded as proper items in the Army of Occupation in Ireland. Now the units are scattered up and down through England, and only a tiny detachment in khaki form the depot of the "Dubs," and the pipes of the Irish Guards were present to remind us that the colours of the men of Sedd-el-Bahr, Grenichy, the Mesinnes Ridge, Wytschiet, Festubert, and the rest are still being borne in the armies of the Empire, but these tall figures in civilian garb, carrying the Mons ribbon, are the Guards of Ypres, and the Blue Caps of the Gallipoli Peninsula are symbolic figures. Upon them and upon the slender representation of the old 13th, the Munsters, the Comanaghts, the Leinsters, and the Inniskillings, what is left of the former enthusiasm of the Irish capital in the war spends itself.

The bayonets, the guns, the armoured cars, and the tanks of the Army of Occupation pass in comparative silence, saluting the Lord Lieutenant as he stands, guarded, within the railings of the former Irish Senate. The cheers fade away, and the massed bands of the English regiments continue to make undisturbed music. An hour and a quarter suffices for the ceremonial, and then the motor-cars of the detectives and the motor-cycles appear, and Lord French, carefully guarded, takes his leave by a circular route, along which there are no saluting crowds to greet him on his way homeward.

Nothing untoward happened until late into the night, the gloom of which on the Dublin hills no bonfires break. Young Sinn Féin appears here and there, and around the ruins of the Post Office, gathered with the firelight, to sing the "Soldiers' Song," while near the Custom House and Liberty Hall the cultivators of James Connolly's memory meet to chant the "Red Flag." The crack of the policeman's baton disturbs the harmony, and the "hats" write the postscript to Victory Day in Dublin.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Hester's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Paris, September 8th.
A fuller version of the German reply to the Allied Note than was published on September 5th has come to hand from Paris.
The reply states that the alleged objectionable clause in the German Constitution merely provides for the possibility of a union with Austria, and therefore does not conflict with Article 23 of the League of Nations.
However, in view of the Allied Note of September 2nd, Germany is unable to maintain the standpoint she has hitherto taken, but an amendment to the German Constitution is unnecessary.
The objectionable clause shall remain without force, and that no admittance or representation of Austria to the Imperial Council can occur without the assent of the League of Nations to the necessary alterations in the Austrian Constitution.
The reply proceeds to characterize the Allied threat, in view of the demand for a right to Egypt and India, as a deeply regrettable act of violence.

AVIATION.

St. Raphael, September 7th.
Major Halse arrived here today from London. He flew the last stage from Lyons in 2 hours. He continues his flight to Egypt and India.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for the China Mail from the Hui Tak Tai Po.)

FLOOD IN KANGSU.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.
The Cabinet has approved \$20,000 to relieve the people who suffered from floods in Kangsu.

TRANSPORTATION OF HUNAN RICE.

The Provincial Assembly of Hunan opposes the transportation of rice from the province. General Chang Kung Min, the Hunan Tachan, has wired to Peking asking for instructions.

THE OLD M.P.S.

More than fifty of the members of the old Parliament have left for Canton to join in the Constitutional drafting session there.

THE ON FUK PARTY.

PEKING, Sept. 8.
The On Fuk party has again urged Mr. Wong Yip Tong to proceed South, saying that if the Southerners refuse to negotiate with him, that will expose their disloyalty.

CHINESE LABOURERS AMONG THE BOLSHIEVISTS.

There are about 30,000 Chinese labourers mixing up with the Bolshievists who are attacking the Mongolian front. Commander Peng Ki Kwang reports that he is taking steps to get them back to the Chinese side.

THE DOMESTIC LOAN.

Amendments have been published for the issue of \$200,000,000 of domestic loan for the eighth year of the Republic. The first subscription is \$50,000,000.

THE MORPHIA HABIT.

Inspector Macdonald of West Point arrested a man for being in possession of morphia and a syringe. The man was taken to Court where he told Macdonald that if he did not inject morphia into his system he could not work. Mr. Macdonald fined him \$10, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

TRYING TO SELL HIS BUSINESS.

A Chinaman employed as a computer in an office, at the end of the month the fohi salary of \$25 was not visible. The fohi asked for the money and was told to negotiate the sale of his master's business if he wanted to pay. The fohi, however, came to Court and summoned his master. After a sharp argument Mr. Lindsay made an order that the master should pay his servant \$5 a month beginning from October 1.

DR. SUN YAT SEN ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

It is estimated that during the last year of the world war the daily expenses of the various fighting nations amounted to \$240,000,000 gold. Take it for granted in a most conservative way that only one half of this sum was spent on munitions and other direct war supplies, that is, \$120,000,000 gold. Let us consider these war supplies from a commercial point of view. The battle-field is the market for these war supplies, the consumers of which are the soldiers. Various industries in Germany are created for the purpose of increasing the production of these war commodities day by day. Even those of the neutral states, and to be content with the bare necessities of life and had to give up all former comforts and luxuries.

Now the war is ended and the supply of these war supplies has ceased, let us hope, forever, for the good of humanity. So hereafter we are not concerned with the question as to how a readjustment might be brought about. What is to be considered first is the reconstruction of the various countries and next the supply of munitions and luxuries that will have to be resumed. We remember that \$120,000,000 was spent every day on direct war supplies. Let us then suppose that the two items mentioned will take up one-half of this sum, that is, \$60,000,000 a day, which will still leave us a balance of \$60,000,000 a day to be utilized. Besides the many millions of soldiers who were once consumers of these war supplies, the reconstruction of the various countries and the industrial revolution will be now approaching them that of the first time in which manual labour was displaced by machinery.

This second industrial revolution will increase the productive power of man many times more than the first one. Consequently this industrial revolution will be the readjustment of the post-war industries. Just imagine \$60,000,000 a day to \$21,000,000,000 a year of new trade created by the war suddenly having to stop when peace is concluded. Where in this world can Europe and America look for a market to consume this enormous surplus from the war?

PLACING THE MILLIONS.
If millions of dollars worth of the war industries find no place in the post-industrial readjustment then they will be a pure economic waste. The results will be a long and disturbing economic conditions of the producing countries, but will also be a great loss to the world at large.

All the commercial nations are looking to China as the desirable dumping ground for their overproduction. The present condition of trade was unworkable to China. The balance of imports over exports was something over \$100,000,000 annually. The market of China under this condition could not expand much, for soon after there will be no more money or commodities left for exchanging goods with foreign countries. Fortunately the natural resources of China are great and her proper development would create an unlimited market for the whole world and would utilize the greater part, if not all, of the billions of dollars' worth of war industries, soon to be turned into peace industries.

China is the land that still employs manual labour for production and has not yet entered the first stage of industrial evolution, while in Europe and America the second stage is already reached. So China has to begin the two stages of industrial evolution at once, by adopting the machinery as well as the industrialization of production. In this case China will require machinery for her agriculture, machinery for her transportation systems and machinery for her public utilities. Let us see how this new demand for machinery will help in the readjustment of war industries. The workshops that turn out cannon can easily be made to turn out steam rollers for the construction of roads in China. The workshops that turn out tanks can be made to turn out trucks for the transportation of the raw materials that are lying everywhere in China.

And all sorts of war machinery can be converted into peaceful tools for the general development of China's latent wealth. The Chinese people will promote the development of our country's resources provided that it can be kept out of military corruption and insure the mutual benefit of China and of the countries co-operating with it.

HIS IDEA OUTLINED.
It might be feared by some people in Europe and America that the development of China by war machinery, war organizations and technical experts might create unfavourable competition to foreign industries. I therefore propose a scheme to develop a new market in China big enough both for her own products and for products from foreign countries. The scheme will be along the following lines:—

(1) The development of a communication system.
(a) One hundred thousand miles of railways.
(b) One million miles of macadam roads.
(c) Improvement of existing canals.
(d) Hanchow-Tientsin canal.
(e) Chang-Tung-tze canal.
(f) Liaohe-Sungliang canal.
(g) Others to be projected.

(2) River conservancy.—(1) To regulate the embankments and channels of the Yangtze River from Hanchow to the sea, thus facilitating the carrying of goods to and from the port at all seasons; (2) To regulate the Hanchow-Sungliang canal and channels to prevent floods; (3) To regulate the Sinking; (4) To regulate the Hanchow; (5) To regulate various other rivers.

(3) The construction of more telegraph lines and telephone and wireless systems all over the country.
II. The development of commercial harbours.
(a) Three largest ports with future capacity equalling New York Harbour, to be constructed in North, Central and South China.
(b) Various small commercial and fishing harbours, to be constructed along the coast.
(c) Commercial docks, to be constructed along all navigable rivers.

III. Modern cities, with public utilities, to be constructed in all inland centres, towns and along the harbours.
IV. Water power development.
V. Iron and steel works and cement works on the largest scale in order to supply the above needs.
VI. Mineral development.
VII. Agricultural development.
VIII. Irrigation work on the largest scale in Mongolia and Sinkiang.
IX. Reclamation in Central and North China.
X. Colonization in Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Koloran and Tibet.

ADVANTAGES TO CHINA.
If the above programme could be carried out gradually China will not be the dumping ground for foreign goods but actually will be the economic centre, capable of absorbing all the surplus capital as readily produced by the coming industrial revolution of nationalized machinery. There will be no more competition and commercial struggles in China as well as in the world.
The recent world war has proved to mankind that war is ruinous to both the conqueror and the conquered and worse for the aggressor. What is true in military warfare is more so in trade warfare. Since President Wilson has proposed a League of Nations to end military war in the future I desire to propose to end the trade war by co-operation and mutual help in the development of China. Thus to root out probably the greatest cause of future wars.

The world has been greatly benefited by the development of America as an industrial and a commercial nation. So a developed China, with her four hundred millions of population will be another new world in the economic sense. The nations which will take part in this development will reap immense advantages. Furthermore, international co-operation of this kind cannot but help to strengthen the brotherhood of mankind. Ultimately this will culminate to be the keystone of the arch of the League of Nations. I am sure.

In order to carry out this project necessary steps must be taken. First that the various governments of the capital supplying Powers must agree to joint action and a unified policy to form an international organization with their war work or gunners, administrators and experts

of various lines to formulate plans and to standardize materials in order to prevent waste and to facilitate work. Second, the confidence of the Chinese people must be secured in order to gain their co-operation and enthusiastic support. If the above two steps are accomplished, then the third step is to open formal negotiations for the final contract of the project with the Chinese Government.

For which I suggest that it be on the same basis as the contract I once concluded with the Peking Company, of London, for the construction of the Canton-Chiangchiang Railway, since it was the fastest, so both parties and the one most welcomed by the Chinese people of all contracts that were ever made between China and the foreign countries.

And last, but not least, a warning must be given that mistakes such as the notorious Sheng Shun-Hwai's nationalized railway scheme in 1911 must not be committed again. In those days foreign bankers entirely disregarded the will of the Chinese people and thought that they could do everything with the Chinese Government alone. But to their regret they found that the contractors which they had concluded with the government by heavy bribery were only to be blocked by the people later on.

Had the foreigners gone in the right way of first securing the confidence of the Chinese people and then approaching the government for a contract many things might have been accomplished without a hitch. Therefore, in this international project we must pay more attention to the people's will than ever before.

If my proposition is acceptable to the capital supplying Powers I will furnish further details.
The industrial development of China should be carried out along two lines:—First, by private enterprise, and second, by national undertaking. All matters that can be and are better carried out by private enterprise should be left to private hands, which should be encouraged and fully protected by liberal laws. And in order to facilitate the industrial development by enterprise in China the hitherto suicidal internal taxes must be abolished, the cumbersome currency must be reformed, the various kinds of official obstacles must be removed and transportation facilities must be provided. All matters cannot be taken up by private concerns and those that possess monopolistic character should be taken up as national undertakings. It is for this latter line of development that we are here endeavouring to deal with. In this national undertaking foreign capital has to be invited, foreign experts and organizers have to be enlisted and grants-in-aid must be adopted. The property thus created will be state owned and will be managed for the benefit of the whole nation.

During the construction and operation of each of these national undertakings, before its capital and interest are fully repaid, it will be managed and supervised by foreign experts under Chinese employment. As one of their obligations these foreign experts have to undertake the training of Chinese assistants to take their places in the future. When the capital and interest of each undertaking are paid off the Chinese Government will have the option to employ either foreigners or Chinese to manage the concern as it thinks fit.

Before entering into the details of this international development scheme four principles have to be considered:—
First—The most remunerative field must be selected in order to attract foreign capital.
Second—The most urgent needs of the nation must be met.
Third—The lines of least resistance must be followed.
Fourth—The most suitable positions must be chosen.

In conformity with the above principles I formulate programme No. 1 as follows:—
I. The construction of a great northern port on the Gulf of Pechili.
II. The building of a system of railways from the great northern port to the north-western extremity of China.

III. The colonization of Mongolia and Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).
IV. The construction of canals to connect the inland waterway systems of North and Central China with the great northern port.
V. The development of the iron and coal fields in Shensi and the construction of an iron and steel works.

These five projects will be worked out as one programme, for each of them will assist and co-ordinate the others.

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I propose that a great deep water and ice-free harbour be constructed on the Gulf of Pechili. The need of such a port in that part of China has been long felt. Several projects have been proposed, such as the deepening of the Taku Bay, the construction of a harbour in the Chiao-tung, the Chiungwangtao harbour, which has actually been carried out on a small scale, and the Huliao harbour, which is on the point of being constructed. But the site of my proposed harbour is in one of these places, for the first two are too far from the deep water line and too near to fresh water, which freezes in winter. So it is impossible to make them deep water and ice-free ports, while the last two are too far away from the centre of population and are unprofitable as commercial ports. The facility of my proposed port is just at midway between Taku and Chiungwangtao and at a point between the mouths of the Taku and Luanho, on the cape of the coast line between Taku and Chiungwangtao. This is one of the points nearest to deep water in this Gulf. With the fresh water of the Taku and Luanho diverted away, it can be made a deep water and ice-free port without much difficulty. Its distance to Tientsin is about seventy or eighty miles less than that of Chiungwangtao to Tientsin. Moreover, this port is bordered with the inland waterway systems of North and Central China, and is where the case of Chiungwangtao and Huliao this could not be done. So this port is superior to a commercial harbour than Huliao or Chiungwangtao, which at present is the only free port in the Gulf of Pechili.

From a commercial standpoint this port will be a paying concern from the very beginning of its construction owing to the fact that it is situated in the centre of the greatest salt industry in China. The cheapest salt is produced by sun-drying in the sea. If modern methods could be added, also utilizing the cheap coal near by, the production could increase many times more and the cost could thus be made much cheaper. Then it can supply the whole of China with much cheaper salt. By this industry alone it is quite sufficient to support a moderate sized harbour which must be the first step of this great project. Besides, there is in the immediate neighbourhood the greatest coal mine that has yet been developed in China—the Han Mining Company. The output of the colliery is about four million tons a year. At present the company uses its own harbour, Chiungwangtao, for shipping its exports. But our projected harbour is much nearer to its colliery than Chiungwangtao. It can be connected with the mine by canal, thus providing a much cheaper carriage than by rail to Chiungwangtao. Furthermore, our projected port will in future consume much of the Han coal. Thus eventually the company must use our port as a shipping stage for its exports. Tientsin, the largest commercial centre in North China, has no deep harbour and is ice-bound several months a year in winter and so has to use our projected port entirely as an outlet for its world trade. This is the ideal need only, but for this alone it is quite sufficient to make our projected port a paying concern.

But my idea is to develop this port as large as New York in a reasonable limit of time. Now, let us survey the hinterland to see whether the possibility justifies my ideal or not. To the south-west are the provinces of Chih and Shensi, and the Honan valley with a population of nearly a hundred millions. To the north-west are the undeveloped Jehol district and the vast Mongolian plain with their virgin soil waiting for development. Chih with its dense population and Shensi with its rich mineral resources have to depend upon this port as their only outlet to the sea. And if the future Don Koo and Ugra Railway is completed, with connection to the Siberian line, then Central Siberia will also have to use this as its nearest seaport. Thus its hinterland, or rather distributing area, will be larger than that of New York. Finally, this port will become the true terminus of the future Trans-Siberian system, which will connect the two continents together. The

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 9, 11A. 30m. No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Yehaiwei or Formosa. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations except Formosa where it is nearly stationary. A depression in the Pacific appears to be moving in a north-westerly direction.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Since January 1st, 27.45 inches. For the same period last year, 28.45 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 10th, 1.00 inch. Hongkong to Gap Rock, S. to 100 miles, moderate; fair to showery. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamou. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Wind.
Vladivostok, 6.1								
Yokohama, 6.1								
Kobe, 6.1								
Nagasaki, 6.1								
Kanagawa, 6.1								
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